

charge of State prisoners and others, and to authorize the Judges of the U. S. Courts to take bail or recognizances to secure their trial. The bill directs the Secretaries of State and War forthwith to furnish to the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States a list of the names of all the persons citizens of States in which the administration of the laws has continued unimpaired in the Federal Courts, who are now or may hereafter be held as prisoners of the United States in any fort, arsenal, or other place, as State or political prisoners, or otherwise than as prisoners of war, the list to contain the names of all such who reside within the jurisdiction of the several Judges, or who may be deemed by either of the Secretaries to have violated any law of the United States, and in all cases where the Grand Jury having attended at any court having jurisdiction in the premises since the arrest of such persons, has terminated its session without finding an indictment against them. It is made the duty of the Judges forthwith to issue writs to bring them before them, and they are authorized to bail them in such sums as they may think proper; and every officer of the United States having custody of such prisoners is directed immediately to obey and execute the Judge's order. In case he delays or refuses to do so, he is subject to fine and imprisonment. The bill also authorizes the President, in case of a rebellion like the present, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The bill is essentially that that introduced by Mr. May.

**SKIRMISH IN NORTH CAROLINA.**  
The following telegram gives the Rebel account of a skirmish in North Carolina, of which we have no news:

On Monday last, below Pollockville, near Raleigh, a skirmish took place between a detachment of the 24th North Carolina cavalry regiment and the enemy's pickets. Lieut.-Col. Robinson, who commanded, is probably a prisoner. Capt. Turner was hurt by a fall from his horse, two privates were seriously injured, and five wounded with gunshot.

**MOVEMENTS OF MEXICAN MINISTERS.**  
Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, went to New-York to-day, to meet Señor Puente, the late Mexican Minister near Napoleon, who is expected by the steamer to-morrow. He will be invited to visit Washington before returning home.

**THE TANGIERS PRISONERS.**

Probably no definitive decision has yet been arrived at by the Government in the case of the Tangiers prisoners, now at Boston. The principles involved have undergone careful examination, and it is believed in some quarters that the inclination of the Executive is to release them on the ground that they come within the definition of political refugees, entitled, under American precedents, to the right of asylum, even in countries where our Consuls have plenary civil and criminal jurisdiction. It is, at all events, pretty certain that Government will not think the captives worth much diplomatic correspondence.

**THE BANKRUPT BILL.**  
After a careful and thorough canvass of the Senate by the friends of the bankrupt bill they declare that there is a large majority in favor of the measure in that body, and that a number of Senators, among them Senators Collamer, Grimes, Harris, Trumbull, McDougall, and Carlisle, express a willingness to take speedy action upon it. The time has now arrived, they assert, when a judicious and general bankrupt law, favoring both the debtor and creditor interested, should be promptly passed in order to relieve that large class of individuals whose business has been prostrated by the rebellion.

**DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH HAITI AND LIBERIA.**

Mr. Sumner will at an early day call up his bill establishing diplomatic relations with Haiti and Liberia, which he has held back until the question of slavery in the District had been disposed of. It is not improbable that the bill will never reach the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, in which there is strong opposition to it, led by Mr. Crittenden, but that it will be passed by the House without a reference.

**COAL SHIPMENTS.**  
The recent order of the Treasury Department forbidding the shipment of coal to foreign ports and to home ports south of the Delaware has been so far modified as to confine it to the ports north of Cape St. Roque, South America, and west of that longitude.

**VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO ACQUILA CREEK.**  
On Saturday afternoon the President, accompanied by Secretaries Chase and Stanton, Capt. Dahlgren, and D. D. Field of New-York, went down the Potomac in the Revenue steamer Miami to Aquila Creek.

**MOVEMENTS OF GEN. McDOWELL.**  
Gen. McDowell came over early the next morning, and accompanied the President to Washington. He will immediately transfer his headquarters from Catlett's Station to Fredericksburg.

**NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PRESIDENT.**  
The President's return from Navy-Yard to the Executive Mansion was marked by an untoward accident. As the carriage was descending Capitol Hill, the horses became unmanageable, and turned suddenly to the side of the street against a bank, which arrested their further progress. A good deal of alarm was manifested by the passengers, but the President experienced no inconvenience beyond being compelled to take another carriage to the White House.

**THE RUMORED DEFEAT.**  
The rumor or accusation that a defeat had been discovered in the Department of War, during the administration of that office by Secretary Cameron, is contradicted by a distinguished member of Congress, who says that he has the authority directly from headquarters.

**A STATE PRISONER SHOT.**  
A State prisoner, Jesse D. Wharton, from near Hagers-town, Maryland, was shot by a sentry yesterday, at the Old Capital Prison, and died in a few hours thereafter.

**SENATOR FESSENDEN'S SON WOUNDED.**  
A son of the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, Senator in Congress from the State of Maine, appointed about a year ago an officer in the regular army, reached this city on Thursday evening, having been severely wounded in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, where he is said to have displayed much gallantry. A large ball passed through the fleshy part of his arm, below the elbow, and, strange to say, it is the opinion of Dr. Hall that, after the wound has been healed, he can have full use of his arm again.

**CONFIRMATIONS.**  
The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Samuel Vinton and Daniel R. Goodloe, Commissioners under the act to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. Also the following:

T. Hinds of Missouri, second Lieutenant in the 1st Infantry, for gallantry at Springfield, and for faithful service to Gen. Lyon.

John S. Gilmore of Colorado, to be an Assistant Paymaster. William A. Warren of Iowa, Assistant Quartermaster. John Morrill of New-York, Assistant Adjutant-General. George H. Johnson of Massachusetts, Assistant Quartermaster. Franklin Daniel P. Allen of Illinois, Commissary of Subsistence.

George F. Noyes, Commissary of Subsistence; Richard F. Vandever of New-York, Assistant Quartermaster; Lieut. Benjamin F. Smith of Illinois, and Sheridan Watt, Assistant Adjutant-General; Stephen F. Elliott of California, to be Brigade Surgeon; Alfred Russell, United States Attorney for Michigan.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

### Continued Flight of Jackson and Ashby.

### MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL BAKER'S DIVISION.

CAMP NEAR SPARTA, April 20, 1862.  
Everything is quiet in front of us. Yesterday a cavalry reconnaissance penetrated the valley several miles toward Harrisonburg, and report that there are large quantities of forage and fresh provisions there.

Deserters report that Jackson's advance is at McGaugheytown, east of Harrisonburg, and still retreating. Ashby's command still forms the rear-guard.

Signal officers report that the cavalry of the enemy was in sight yesterday afternoon.

Deserters believe that Jackson means to cross the Blue Ridge and reach Gordonsville. Others think he intends to make a detour north in the valley of the south fork of the Shenandoah to attack our left flank.

A north-west storm is prevailing in the valley. Another of Ashby's lieutenants was brought in yesterday.

### OCCUPATION OF APALACHICOLA.

### Official Report of Com. Stollwagen.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 21, 1862.  
Commander Stollwagen of the U. S. steamer Mercedita, off Apalachicola, under date of March 25, makes a report to Flag Officer McKean, who has forwarded it to the Navy Department.

He states that in consequence of intelligence received from two contrabands, the town had been abandoned two days after our coming in by all the soldiers, numbering some 650, followed by nearly all the inhabitants; and seeing steamboats either re-enforcing or preparing to evacuate, he determined to send to the city and ascertain the true state of the case.

The report which was made to him proved to be strictly correct, there not being a soldier, cannon, or weapon of any kind, apparently, remaining in the town. Certain persons, claiming to be influential men, state that everybody had been ordered peremptorily away by Governor or Milton of Florida.

The city, Commander Stollwagen reports, was entirely in our mercy, the few remaining inhabitants having no means of defense whatever. Those left were a part of a few white families, a small number of slaves, and some Spanish fishermen, numbering altogether from 500 to 600 souls, including many women and small children.

He reports that he restrained from holding the American flag because his vessel did not lie near enough to protect Union citizens in the place from the inhuman assaults of the Rebels, who have threatened to burn the town in case the citizens held any intercourse with us.

The negroes represent the exodus of women and children as being truly heartrending. They were taken away at the shortest notice, and in a storm, gathering what little clothes and household furniture they could take with them.

He also states that the batteries at the town appear to be entirely of sand. The one at St. Vincent's is entirely destroyed, burning the platform for the guns, &c. Some few soldiers are at Ricca's Bluff, 20 miles higher. The rest are at Johnson's, 30 miles higher. At the latter place they have been five months building gunboats, which had not yet been launched.

The soldiers, it is stated, are dispirited and discouraged, and some 300 will leave as soon as their term is up.

A later report from Commander Stollwagen, off Apalachicola, under date of April 4, states that the town was captured without resistance, as well as the vessels in the vicinity, by an expedition of eight armed boats from his ship, the Mercedita, and the United States gunboat Sagamore, Lieut. Drake commanding.

In this report Commander Stollwagen states that in the 30th ult. he heard that the ship Octavia had run into St. Joseph's Bay from Havana, and was Acting Master Wilder, with a sailboat, to that place, 50 miles via the land, over a tortuous route, the narrow strip of land connecting Cape St. Blas with the mainland.

It was found that she had left, but indications from wheel tracks, spilled coffee, &c., showed that her freight had been landed and carted away. On the same day his boats caught a small sloop from Indian Pass to the city, and at night he sent his gig now 20 miles to the last pass, directing the Sagamore to join him at the earliest convenience.

The day after the last, and the next day the boats were fully prepared for an armed expedition to the city and "Old Woman's Bluff," seven miles up the river. The six boats started at 9 p.m., under command of Lieut. Abbott of the Mercedita, and Lieut. Bigelow of the Sagamore, intending to pass the town in the night.

Lieut. Drake and Com. Stollwagen followed in gigs to support them. On arriving at the city early in the morning they found the Octavia and all the small vessels in possession of our men. In due time the party came down the river, towing the pilot-boat Cygnet, Mary Olivia, and schooner New-Island, Floyd, and Rose, the latter loaded with cotton.

Considerable time was spent in trying to get the pilot-boats and the New Island over the bar, but without success, they grounding in seven feet of water. Late in the afternoon, we pulled in with all the boats to the landing-place, and had an interview with the people of the town.

Commander Stollwagen told them, knowing that they were in want of necessities of life, that they should be allowed to fish and oyster so long as they were friendly. After trying to get off the three boats which were aground, without any success, he ordered them to be set on fire.

The people of the city and Rose he determined to send to Key West for adjudication. He states: I think the demonstration will be salutary to the people and serviceable to the cause. The men deserve great credit, having been from 24 to 36 hours away from the ship, engaged in very heavy work, which was cheerfully accomplished.

### ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AT MADISON.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### ALL QUIET AT YORKTOWN.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

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of the public sympathy for these destitute fugitives from a rebellion. They undoubtedly have a just claim on the Government to provide for them to the extent that they can return with safety to their homes. But such claim cannot be recognized in time to meet their immediate needs. I respectfully recommend an appropriation for that purpose.

I also feel it my duty to direct your attention to the fact that to the north of the city, in the vicinity of the National Armory, a large portion of the city is now in the hands of the rebels. The collection is liable to occur at any moment, and the city is in a state of alarm. It is necessary to be prepared to receive, whether they be from our own city or elsewhere, all needful attention. There are in this city many patriotic physicians and others of high social position, who are ready to respond to a call for volunteer attendants and nurses; and private contributions may be made to furnish the hospital material that may be required.

As an example of the high social position of the city, I mention the case of a young man, named Mott, and others of well-known benevolence, have organized for this purpose, and applied to me for a suitable building in which to perform their duties of mercy. I referred them to the managers of the North-End Dispensary, to whom the city recently gave permission to use the building in Fifty-first street, erected for an Infants' Home. This building is admirably adapted to hospital purposes, and capable of affording accommodation for four hundred patients.

The Board of Managers promptly responded to their request by the adoption of resolutions appropriating to the purpose the use of the building, and the services of the Dispensary, and by tendering the use of the rooms and the services of the medical and surgical staff to the Ladies' Association already referred to.

I deem this action of the Board of Managers highly praiseworthy, and respectfully recommend its adoption to you. GEORGE O. PIERCE, Mayor.

### Riot in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Monday, April 21, 1862.  
A riot occurred at East St. Louis, on Saturday evening, in which three persons were injured. In consequence of the high water in the river the inhabitants of the city were obliged to cross the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to prevent the town from being submerged. The road-water, fearing it would be washed away, proceeded with track-bands to remove the obstructions. They were met by a crowd who ordered them off.

The matter was referred to the Provost Marshal, who sent over a guard of 60 men to quell the disturbance and prevent the obstructions being removed. The crowd was ordered away, but refused to go, and the guard advanced. Several shots were fired at them, but no one injured. The guard then charged bayonets on the crowd, and three men were injured, one seriously.

Yester-day, the President of the Col. Parsons and Mr. Bacon, President of the Railroad, went over to examine into the matter, and decided to allow the obstructions to remain, as their removal would involve the destruction of a vast amount of property. It is doubtful whether the embargo will prevent the town from being submerged, as the road is nearly overflowed in several places.

### The Freshet in the Connecticut River.

Springfield, Monday, April 21, 1862.  
The freshet in the Connecticut River, at this point, was the greatest ever known. Railroad connection to the South is entirely cut off, and cars run to the North only as far as Holyoke, passengers for Northampton and beyond being sent round by way of Westfield.

Hampden Park, the scene of the great National horse-show, is entirely submerged, and the greater part of West Springfield is under water, it being so high on Sunday as to flow into the first-story windows of many houses. The damage to property is very large.

At 9 o'clock this evening the water had fallen 15 inches, and is still receding slowly. At Northampton the water is two feet higher than ever before, and in Hadley street there is no land to be seen, and the inhabitants go from house to house in boats.

**THE FESTIVAL OF PAAS.**—The St. Nicholas Society celebrated their annual Paas festival last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel, but the assemblage was not large, many being kept away by the inclement weather. About 100 members were present, and after a brief speech of welcome by the President, the company betook themselves to smoking long pipes and cracking pass eggs. Several speeches were made in the course of the evening, in which allusion was made to the present condition of the country, and hopes indulged that the rebellion might speedily be crushed.

**BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.**—The Board met last evening pursuant to adjournment, the President, Charles C. Pinckney, eq., in the chair. The use of the Chamber was voted the National Typographical Union for three days from Monday, May 5, and to Judge Robertson of the Superior Court for the balance of the month of May. A report was adopted that a new engine be built for the City of New-York, to be used in the removal of the refuse from the city.

By unanimous consent, a resolution was adopted, voting \$1,000 for the use of the loyal refugees from Florida, to be distributed by his Honor, the Mayor. The use of the building in the City of New-York, to be used in the removal of the refuse from the city.

The Controller also transmitted an ordinance to carry into effect the legislative enactments legalizing, &c., the issue of the Union Defense Bonds, which ordinance was adopted. Adjourned to Thursday.

**KEEP YOUR STOCK OFF THE ROADS.**—The Legislature of New-York has passed a righteous law to prevent farm stock from running on the highway. It is designed as a substitute for the several local bills on the same subject, and, being just the thing desired, will meet with the general approbation. We copy a synopsis of it from *The Rochester Evening Express*:

The bill provides that it shall be lawful for any person to seize and take possession of any cattle, horses, sheep, or swine which may be in any public highway, opposite premises owned or occupied by him, or which may be trespassing upon his premises; that he shall then give immediate notice to a Justice of the Peace or a Commissioner of Highways, who shall thereupon give notice by affixing the same in six conspicuous places, of the sale of such animal or animals at public auction. The sale shall be made in not less than fifteen, or more than thirty days thereafter, for cash; and out of the proceeds thereof the Justice shall retain the following fees and charges for his services in giving notice and making and sale, namely: For every horse sold, \$1; for every cow or calf, or other cattle, 50 cents; and for every sheep or swine, 50 cents; and shall then pay to the person who shall have seized the said animal or animals the sum following, that is to say: For every horse so seized and sold, \$1; for every cow or calf, or other cattle, 50 cents; and for every sheep or swine, 25 cents; together with a reasonable compensation, to be estimated by such Justice or Commissioner, for the care and keeping of said animal or animals from the seizure thereof to the time of the sale.

The surplus money from the sale shall be paid to the owner or owners of the said animals, on proof of such ownership, provided such surplus money shall be claimed within one year after the sale; otherwise the same shall be paid to the Supervisor of the town, for the use of the town.

The owner of any animal so seized may redeem the same by paying the several sums above mentioned, together with a reasonable compensation to the person making the seizure, for the care of keeping the animal.

The final section provides that in case the animal so seized shall have been so running at large or trespassing, by the willful act of any other person than the owner to effect that object, such owner shall be entitled to the possession of such animal by making the demand therefor and the proof required in the next preceding section, and paying to the person making the seizure the amount of compensation fixed by such justice or commissioner for the care and keeping of such animal, and without paying any other charges. And the person committing such willful act shall be liable to a penalty of \$20, to be recovered in an action at law at the suit of the owner of such animal or the person making such seizure.

**NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.**—Weekly Report to April 19, 1862.

Remainder on April 19, 1862. 124 271  
Admitted during the week. 124 271  
Discharged, cured or relieved. 26 51  
Died. 12 31  
Remaining on April 19, 1862. 108 271

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## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.—ALBANY, April 21, 1862.

The Senate is occupied in discussing and perfecting the Supply bill. The Supply bill has just been read a third time, and passed.

The President has appointed Messrs. Folger, Bradley, and Bailey a Special Committee on the Appropriation bill.

The bill to incorporate the American Shipmasters' Association was passed.

The bill to incorporate the New York Warehouse and Security Company was reported for consideration.

The bill to reorganize the State Militia, and provide for the organization of National Guards, came up on third reading.

Mr. PRUYN moved to recommit with instructions to amend by striking out the clause for the organization of a National Guard, and inserting a clause for the establishment of a State Military School.

Messrs. SMITH and HUTCHINSON opposed the motion, which was lost.

The bill then passed, affirmative, 33.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a vote of thanks to the President of the Senate, which was adopted unanimously.

The bill to establish a tribunal of conciliation of the Fifth Judicial District, was passed.

The PRESIDENT named as a Committee of Conference on the Supply bill, Messrs. Bell, Murphy, and Abbott.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the veto message of the Governor to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill.

After a debate by Messrs. RAMSEY, PRUYN, MURPHY, and TOBEY, the bill passed over the Governor's veto—16 to 8.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Angel, Bradley, Connolly, Cook, Deane, Felt, Folger, Hamilton, Hays, Murphy, Pruyn, Hays, Stafford, Smith, Tamm, and Woodruff.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Folger, Gannett, Little, Low, Montgomery, Robinson, and Foley.

The Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill reported. The report was laid on the table.

The bill to prevent frauds in laying out streets and avenues in New-York was passed.

Several other bills of local character were passed. Adjourned at 12, midnight.

### ASSEMBLY.

Mr. FISHER, by unanimous consent, presented a petition from eighty-three workmen of Syracuse, praying for the passage of an act to prevent negroes from leaving the State, and setting forth that the negroes and mischievous lot of negroes into the Free State is fraught with evil and destructive of the value of free labor.

Mr. FISHER stated that a large number of similar petitions had been signed in Syracuse, but it was supposed that no opportunity would be afforded to present them.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

**BILLS PASSED.**  
The bill to adapt the Canals of the State to the defense of the Northern and North-Western borders, with an immaterial amendment.

To confirm certain acts of the corporation of the City of New-York.

To facilitate the closing up of insolvent Insurance Companies.

To extend the term of the office of the Commissioner of the State Canals.

To close Observatory place, New-York.

To amend the act to consolidate the several acts relating to the District Courts, New-York, into one act.

Mr. D. WATERBURY made a written report relating to involuntary servitude.

On the petitions from the Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. NASON, from the Committee of Nine, reported a bill to regulate primary elections in New-York by the existing clause struck out.

The report was agreed to, and the bill rejected.

Mr. SMITH, in pursuance to notice, moved to suspend the two-third rule so far as relates to the Executive bill. Laid over for one day, in accordance with the rule.

On motion of Mr. HALSEY, a Select Committee was appointed to examine and report during the recess of the Legislature the practicability of increasing the revenue of salt.

Mr. NASON moved to commit the County Treasurers bill to the Select Committee of Nine, with instructions to report upon the three first sections.

After a long debate, the motion was lost, by 41 to 62. This disposes of the bill for the session.

Mr. LOUREL moved, for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine during the recess into the affairs of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. Tabled.

Mr. SEYMOUR, with appropriate complimentary remarks, introduced a resolution of thanks to Speaker Raymond for the ability, fairness, and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer.

Mr. SMITH (of New-York) indorsed the ability of the Speaker, but could not indorse his fairness and impartiality.

Mr. ALLEY (of Steuben) spoke against the resolution, and assailed the action of the Speaker in the formation of a Select Committee during the recess into the affairs of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. Tabled.

Mr. ALLEY, OGDEN, STETSON, PHELPS, SHERWOOD, and others, vindicating the conduct of the Speaker.

Mr. SNYDER disapproved of the manner in which the Committees had been formed, but should vote for the resolution as a compliment.

Mr. CALLAHAN moved to strike out the words "fair and impartial."

Motion lost, by a vote of 10 to 87.

The resolution of thanks was then adopted, a small number voting in the negative.

Complimentary resolutions to Mr. Alvord, Speaker pro tem., to the Clerk, and to the other officers of the Assembly were adopted unanimously. Recess.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Supply bill.

Attempts were made to take up on order the bills to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, to amend the County Treasurer bill, and the Broadway Railroad bill, which were defeated—the latter vote being 22 to 69.

The bill in relation to the negotiation of personal securities on short credit, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated at length. Mr. ALVORD opposed, and PHELPS, RAYMOND, and others favored. Progress was reported.

In the House, Mr. PHELPS moved to disagree to the report of the Committee of the Whole, to order the bill to a third reading. Lost, 27 to 37.

The Committee of Conference reported the Appropriation bill as agreed on. It is as follows:

District 1, Suffolk, Queens, and Richmond Counties.

2, Town of Kings County, and the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

3, The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Nineteenth Wards of the City of New-York.